THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

STRUE W. W. CORNER OF MASSAU AND FULTON STS.

PRN 18, such in advance
TRV DAILY BERALD cents per copy—37 per annum.
The WEEKLY HERALD every Schurday, at 5% cents
or copy, or 83 per annum, the European echtion 44 per anment to make the port of Great British, or 35 to any part of the
Construct, both to include postage.
ALL LETTERS by Molt for Subscriptions or with Advertionments to be post paid, or the postage will be deducted from
the money restified.
108 PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and ADVERTISEMEN IS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

SHOADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Our Gal-Fairy SIBLO'S GARDEN, Steadway-THE Tooples-John SOWERY TREATES, BOWSTY-SLASHER AND CRASHES

WOOD S MINSTRELS Mechanies' Sall -62 Broadway

New York, Tuesday, July 24, 1855.

The Collins mail steamship Pacific, Captain Nye, will leave this port to morrow, at noon, for Liverpool. can mails will close in this city at half-past

ten e'clock to-morrow morning.
The Human (printed in English and French) will be

m wrappers, sixpence.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Hazand will be received at the following

places in Europe:—
Layercool., John Eunter, No. 12 Exchange street, East.
Loncos..., Sanders & Co., No. 17 Corobill.

Wen. Emma & Co., Fo. 19 Catharine street.
PARS.....Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse. The contents of the European edition of the HERALD will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of

The steamship Northern Light, now - fue at this port with California advises to the let inst , had not made her appearance at one o'clock this morning. Our Brownsville, (Texas,) correspondent, wrising on July 10th, states that the revolutionists were ful of hopes of ultimate success. General Woll had marched to Reynoss, in order to take the command of the government troops stationed there; but, after mtering Camargo, two thousand five hundred men of the federal army were pushing forward rapidly to meet him at the former town, and would endeasupplied with money, and determined to overthrow Santa Anna. Carvajal, with twenty seven other fishesteros, was discharged by the federal court at Brownsville, the Judge having ordered the indictment to be quached, as being illegal. The weather was very fine, and the river navigation ex-

General Vidauri, General in Chief of the libera tirg army, has issued a decree, which we publish. denonncing the penalty of death against Santa Anna, his executive officials, general officers and secretaries, should he or any of them fall into the

hands of the revolutionists.

Mr. Joseph E. Ebling, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, replies through our columns this marning to the communication which Mayor Wood adculty, and the estimate made by Messes, Smith, Sack. el & Co. in their proposals for doing the work. Mr. Ebling bases his defence on the grounds that no appropriation has been made by the Common Counall to cover the estimates for the ensuing year, and that the department over which he presides would become involved in irregularities if contracts were perfected when there was no money on hand to pay the amount; that the tender of Meisrs. th, Eeckel & Co. was at first informal by its wording, and that, although he permitted it to amended, as an act of courtesy, he still doubts its accuracy; and that the machine company was not the lowest bidder in as many as eight wards. The O symissioner also asserts that Smith, Sackel & Co. d manded the immediate execution of a contract. t his duty to refuse, as all contracts must be sub mitted to the two branches of the Common Conneil previous to confirmation. Mr. Ebling says he will beep the city clean so long as the balance of the appropriation for 1855 lasts, and that he will execut a new contract for the next year when the appro-

The Joseph Walker investigating committee had another long session yesterday afternoon. Mr. Walled to the stand after Mr. Istac G. Barker, who thought that the Meyor usurped an hority. In Jess gave the whole history of the contracts, and of the attempt to bleed him on the part of the Aldermen and a certain Sunday newspaper. Mr. Jones, however, was proof sgainst all these attempts upon his integrity, and his testimomy shows that none of their efforts proved successful. A full report of the evidence is given else

priation for 1856 is made.

A most deplorable accident occurred yesterday morning, at the corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, sensed by the falling of a flooring overladen with brick and mortar, in a building that is being torn down at that place. A number of persons were severely injured, and two of them--a man named Byrnes and a boy named Sullivan-died last night great sgony from the injuries they received. This practice of piling bricks on loose floorings has caused many fatal accidents, and it would be well for the city authorities to pass an ordinance protecting poor laborers from liability to accidenta o

Joseph Blunt, Erq., of this city, and Brastus D. Culver, Esq., City Judge of Brooklyn, have been by the Governor, to be associated with Attorney General Hoffman in the total of the Lam-

The parties taken out of the British brig Buffare and conveyed to Boston, where they were tried and acquitted of the charge of violating the neutrality laws by enlisting men for the Crimes, have brought setions against Captain Clark, or the revenue cut ter James Campbell, for illegal detention and impresonment. The damages claimed amount to

forty thousand dollars. Intelligence from Fort Laramie to the 27th ult. has been received. The Indians on the Platte continued their depredations. Two trains had been attacked; Robert Gibson, the leader of one, was shot, and two men of the other were wounded.

The case of Thomas Barry, of Williamsburg sharged with viciating the provisions of the prohibatory liquor law, is assigned for trial by jury on the 30th inst. In this case some two thousand dollars worth of defendant's liquor was seized.

There was said to be some better feeling in cotton yesterday, with more doing. The sales embraced about 1 000 bales. Some sales of middling uplands were made at 10 fc., and New O. leans middlings were quoted at 11c. An apprehension prevailed that the late storm suffered at some Southern points heard from, had extended to a greater or less extent over portions of the cotton region. Common grades of State flour closed at about 1252. per bbl. sigher, while medium upper grades were unchanged New Southern wheat, in lots, sold at terms stated in another column. The supply of this kind of whea was on the increase, and it was said that about 10 000 bushels arrived by steamer from Charleston yesterday. Corn sold presty freely at 89% a 90 .. chiefly at the latter figure. Pork was a trifle better for new mess. Coffee was unchanged. Sugars contisued firm and active. The sales reached about 1 700 hbds., with a cargo of Porto Rico, in bond, at full prices. Freight engagements continued to be mederate, for the first time in a long period. A few thousand bushels of wheat were engaged, for Liver. pool, yesterday, at 3d., besides which, some lots of ection and corn were taken without material charge frem last week's quetations.

"Millions for Slavery"-Estimates of a Seward Organ-The Boot on the Other Leg.

We find in the Buffalo Express-a coospicuou organ of W. H. Seward and his anti slavery coalition- a leading article bearing the significant caption of "Millions for Slavery-Nothing for Commerce." In this article we are told that Southern slavery "has ever been a pet institution of government, and has grown fat and strong from the public treasury. Each President, in turn, has caressed and patted the thing on the head, while the Secretary of the Treasury has constantly fed it from the choicest pap afforded from the government resources. In this way it has been reared as a 'spoiled child' - desiring and coveting all that it sees, and proving fretful and uncomfortable if its every want is not speedily gratified."

To establish the charge that this "pet institution" of the South "has grown fat and strong rom the public treasury," the following are given by our Buffalo philosopher as some of the items of the expenses incurred by the gene . ral government on account of slavery:-

Now, we shall proceed to take this bill of costs to pieces, and if we do r.ot prove that "figures can lie," we think we shall satisfy the reader that they may be used to suppress very material facts, and to establish the most ridiculous conclusions. Let us look, then, into these items of the Express, of the expenses of "the pet institution," in connection with this outcry of "Millions for Slavery-Nothing for Commerce."

The first item relates to the Louisiana Territory; and the cost of its purchase is set down at \$23,530,000. Grant it-grant that the territory purchased was a slaveholding territory. were there no advantages in the purchase to the North, and "nothing for commerce." As we understand it, the great object of the purchase was to secure the outlet of the Mississippi river, and its magnificent and prolific valley, for the benefit of commerce. In the way of trade, this acquisition, since 1803, has been to the free States and Territories contiguous to the Mississippi and its tributaries equal in value to at least one thousand millions of dollars. Then, again, as parts of this Louisiana purchase, the North have secured the flourishing State of Iowa, the beautiful and thrifty Territory of Minnerota, and the tremendous Territory of Nebraska, to say nothing of the chances for Kansas and the prairies to the south of it. All this is an offset which cannot be measured in dollars and cents; but the public lands in this Louisiana purchase sold, and to be sold, will probably foot up in the end at the Treasory Department, a gross amount in hard cash of not less than two hundred millions of dollars, exclusive of grants to Northern rail-

We find then, that the account on both sides, touching the Louisiana purchase, stands as fol-Purchase of Louislana...... \$23,530,600

Actual benefits to Northern trade from the acquisition of the mouths of the Mis-Balance, clear gain by the Union.....\$1,176,470,000 Over eleven hundred millions clear gain. Answer a fool according to his folly," saith the Scriptures. This balance will pay for the purchase of Florida, the Florida wars from first to last, and the purchase of Mississippi from

Georgia, to say nothing of the revenues and materials from the public lands in those States. and we shall still have a margin to spare of a thousand millions in favor of the Louisiana purchase. The next three items are-The war to obtain Texas, 1846-47. \$217,174,000
Texas claims, 1850-55. 16,600,000
The Gadsden treaty 10,000,000
Add Mexican indemnities, 1848. 15,000,000

And we have a total of\$258,164,000 This is a large sum expended in behalf of the pet institution" of the government, resulting from the annexation of Texas. But let us look at the other side of the account. The war and the peace with Mexico have given the North the splendid State of California, whose scaport of San Francisco is the New York of the Pacific coast. But we must not overlook the solid specie dividends of California, nearly the whole of which have been the substantial gains of the North. Since the discovery of the gold washings on the Rio de los Americanos, in 1848, the export of California gold, manifested and in private hands, to the Atlantic Northern States have been, we dare say, fully up to three bundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Our Northern account with Southern slavery, therefore, concerning Texas, the war with Mexico, &c , is as follows:-

Balance, clear gain by the Union \$91,825,000 Or, in round numbers, pinety-two millions of dollars! And how does this preposterous rab bish of "millions for slavery, and nothing for commerce" apply to California? The acquisition of that country, and the discovery of the gold there, have given a greater impulse to our commerce, domestic and foreign, Atlantic

and Pacific, than would have been given to it,

without California, had a hundred millions a

year, for the last half century, been appropri-

ated to the improvement of rivers and harbors. We think our case is made out. In our purchases of and wars for Southern territory, neither the public treasury nor the Northern States have been the losers. On the contrary, while the treasury has been replenished from hese "acquisitions on account of the pet institution of Southern slavery;" while our commerce, from the sea to the rivers and the lakes, has been vastly benefited, and while the North has secured some of the richest and fairest of these acquisitions, we have secured with them the whole region of the gold country, and the monopoly of its bountiful diggings-wet and dry-the ports of California, the isthmus pas-

sages, and the command of the Pacific trade. In view of such splendid advantages as these derived from our outlays on account of the "pet institution," we are under a debt of the heaviest obligations to the Softh. This debt cannot be cancelled in dollars and cents-it can only be met by the exercise of that spirit of compromise and concession towards the South which distinguished the fathers of the constitution. In the exercise of this spirit, should the South give shape and form to the State institutions of Kansas, it will be a small concession to them to admit the State thus organized into the Union, in consideration of the

siana purchase, every inch of which belonged to them on the date of its acquisition, from the Balize to the British boundary above the he springs of the Mississippi. We can spare Kansas to the South, if they win it accor diag to the law and the constitution, and s' all held a prodigious slice of the original Trench Loui-

Let our Buffalo cotempor ary try it again. His statistics upon the text, "Millions for slavery—nothing for or mmerce," reco l against himself and his car . It is true that in our purchase of South' an territory, and in our acquisitions from Southern territorial wars, we of the North bar a secured the lion's share of the plunder, an dit is folly to deny it. The outlet of the Mi semeippi and the gold mines of Californ'a fottle the question against us, for the Post, the present, and for all time to come.

Beravetes of the Pest Office-The Northern

The Post Office is never tired of affording mesement and edification to the people. Now tis a letter which has travelled a few hundred miles out of the way, and comes back to its recipient when it is just too late to be of any use. Now, it is a bundle or bag of letters which have been chucked under a table, and lain there for a fortnight until the porter roots them out in sweeping the office. New a batch of money letters, checks, policies of insurance and so forth are sold by a country postmaster, with "other rubbish," to the paper maker of the county at four cents a pound. And now, an ingenious Post Office agent, exercised by a laudable thirst for knowledge, is detected in the act of opening letters, and relieving them of any little enclosures they may contain. All these accidents," we say, have long been familiar to the public, and it is to be feared that fresh allusions to so hackneyed a subject may be passed over without notice. Still, as there is in reality no solid reason why delays or robberies should be essential parts of the mail system, we must continue to harp upon them until some sincere desire to amend or prevent them is made

Since the passage of the reciprocity treaty our business with Canada has decupled. The commercial relations now existing between the Canadian cities and New York are very extensive; with the exception of the Boston, Philadelphia, and British mails, the Northern mail is probably the most important and the largest which arrives here. Yet the old complaint, that letters are twice as long as passengers in travelling from Canada to New York and vice versa, is as loudly expressed as ever. Passengers daily travel from Montreal to New York in fourteen to fifteen hours; the mail takes from two to three days If a Sunday intervenes it may not arrive before the fifth day. We call this an old complaint. Three or four years ago, so much noise was made on the subject that an inquiry was instituted by the Canadian Post Office Department. It was discovered that the delay arose from the stoppage of the Canadian mail at way offices in United States: that is to say, when the mails arrived at Burlington, Rutland, Whitehall or Troy, they were sent in bulk to the Post Office, where they were detained an hour or more for the purpose of being re-sorted; and, as the railroad or steamer could not wait so long, they were left behind, and only came on in the next train or the day after. To obviate this in future, the Canadian Postmaster -- Mr. Cameron, we believe-had a special bag made up at Montreal for New York, and requested the New York office to perform the like service for Montreal. The plan, it is supposed, answered when first put in practice-the Canadian mail came through in the same space of time as passengers. But very soon, this ceased to be the case, and the old delay occurred once more. Inquiry being instituted, it was found that by sheer carelessness the person in charge of the mail was in the habit of sending the New York bag to the way offices with the way bags, mislaid and left behind. The Canadian official, to remedy the defect, proposed that a special agent should accompany each through ag. As the mistake occurred in the United States, it would have been necessary that such agents should be in the employ of the department at Washington; but as, in some points of view, their appointment was needed more for the interest of Canada than the United States, the Canadian postmaster proposed that Mr. Campbell should eagage them and that they should be responsible to him, but that the British Province should pay their salary, or reimburse its amount to the department at Washington. The proposal was declined by Postmaster General Campbell. His reason was to the effect that no such officers were employed on other mail routes in the country and that no deviation from the usual prac

tice could be begun for the benefit of Canada. This is, as we learn, the secret of the mail delays on the Northern route. Stupid blunders on the part of agents, clerks and local postmas ters delay the mail that ought to come straight through to New York; and the department at Washington refuses, on a point of etiquette or routine, to take the only steps that will correct

the mischief. It is with the Post Office as with all the other departments: stupidity, carelessness, and routine have overgrown every branch, and paralyzed every member. It is a question whether anything can be done right without a sweeping change. The chances are, if you go to Post master Fowler and ask him why your letters are kept forty-eight hours cooling in his office, that he gives you a perfectly conclusive and satisfactory answer, proving that the letters ought to stay there, that it was intended they should that it couldn't be otherwise; and in the same way, if you ask Mr. Campbell why the Northern or any other mail takes three days to tra vel a distance which passengers invariably per form in fourteen hours, he will prove as plain as any proposition in Euclid that it couldn't possibly, by any arrangement consistent with the present sublunary condition of affairs, tra

vel any faster. SEBASTOPOL TO BE BLOWN UP .- Surgeon W. P. Whitehead, of Virginia, at present serving in Sebastopol with the barbarous Russians, recently wrote a letter to his friends here, in which among other interesting things, he says:-Sebastopol will never be taken; it may be blown up by the Russians." This is what we have predicted all along; it is the Russian mode of warfare never to allow anything valule to fall into the hards of the en my, on any secount. The great Napoleon found that out at Moscow, and his successor will probably be enlightened at almost as much expense before Schastopel. Surgeon Whitehead has hit upon balance due the South on account of the Loui- | the real truth, by accident, we think. He has !

only re echoed the opinion of many candid and competent judges out-ide the walls. Remember that "Sebastopol never will be taken; the Russians may blow the whole place, allied armies and all, as high as a Mississippi steamboat boiler 'on a burst,"

The New Central Park Igain. The Rease the Commissioners Don't P., port.

We are glad to perceive that the public are becoming aroused in regard to the delay in the opening of the Central Park. A few days since we called attention to the fact that the Commissioners who were appointed over a year ago had not yet made their report on the subject, and at the same time we requested the Counsel to the Corporation to inform the public what progress, if any, had been made. Whether Mr. Dillon has procured the necessary information or not, we are unable to say; but a great deal of impatience has been manifested for some time past by the people, to know what those Com missioners have been doing; and it is absolutely necessary that some steps should be taken a once to satisfy them upon this point. It may be well for those gentlemen to know that we are determined to publish all the facts that are in or may come into our possession, and that we shall not cease to refer to the subject until a full and satisfactory report of their proceed. ings is made to the public.

We will here state a few facts, showing the course pursued by those Commissioners since their appointment, that the public may have a proper appreciation of their conduct. When they were appointed, it was known, or at least suspected, that they were inimical to the project, and was feared by those who were favorable to it that they would lend all their influence to ensure its defeat. So far, their conduct has justified those apprehensions; but we have no fears that they will be successful in their endeavors. We will, however, let the facts speak for themselves, leaving the public to judge. When it was generally believed that the question of the Central Park was settled, and that the Commissioners had been appointed, a petition signed by about forty persons doing business down town, was presented in the Board of Councilmen in April, 1854, saking that the dimensions of the Park be curtailed, in consequence of the excessive taxation with which the city would be burdened for the purchase of the land The petition also called upon the Common Council "to take proper steps to secure the passage of an amendment to the law by which said park was directed to be established, restricting its size to some more reasonable limits." Our readers should observe particularly that this request was made by about forty persons out of a population of over three quarters of a million, all of whom, with this insignificant exception, were in favor of this great project, and were looking forward to Mescalization with the most pleasing anticipations. The petition was granted in the Board of Councilmen, and in the early part of 1855, after the term of a portion of that Board had expired, it came up in the other branch of the Common Council, where the action of the Councilmen was concurred in. A committee was appointed to investigate the subject, and this committee, after holding one or more meetings, reported favorably to the prayer of the petition. Now, as usual in such cases, the committee invited all who were opposed or favorable to the project to appear before them and state their reacons for or against the measure; and strange and incredible as it may seem, among its opponents were the very gentlemen who had been appointed Com missioners. It must not be forgotten, also that they were receiving pay for their services while acting in that capacity, and that instead of carrying out the object of their appointment as speedily as possible, they were doing all they could, by opposition and delay, to defeat that object. Fortunately, however, for the interests of the city, Mayor Wood was not of the same opinion as the Common Couneil, and when the resolution was submitted to him for his approval, he, with his characteristic promptness and good judgment, at once vetoed it. The reasons he gave for this action were universally approved. He stated in his veto that though it was proposed only to take from the Central Park a portion of the area agreed upon, which was about one-fourth, still it would be in effect a blow at the whole. He aleo said, with equal truth, "that any proposition baying for its aim an interference with the work as originally devised, and which will encourage delay, and retard the proceedings of the commission, already too long protracted, will, in my opinion, jeopard the success of the most intelligent, philauthropic and patriotic

the city must be subjected for the payment of the land required. To reduce this, it was proposed to cut off thirteen blocks—that is, to have its lower or southern boundary terminate at Seventy-second street instead of Fifty-ninth, as was at first proposed, thus curtailing its dimensions by about one hundred and sixty acres, and cutting off the best and most accessible part. Now, it appears that within the portion which it was proposed to cut off there are a arge number of lots belonging to the Corporation, and that after these and the ground required for streets and avenues and the proposed reservoir, besides what is already occupied by the State Arsenal, are deducted, the umber of acres to be paid for will not exceed three hundred and eighty-eight, or one half of the whole smount. The cost of this to the city according to the estimate made by the Mayor n his first message, would be two millions and sixty-nine thousand dollars, which is much maller than was anticipated at the time the act authorizing the establishment of the park was passed by the Legislature. So far, then, the objection in regard to excessive taxation is without force, when we consider the great benefit the enterprise must prove to the city. There is hardly a city in the world which is more deficient in public parks than New York. although there is none, perhaps, which stauds more in need of them. Paris, which in population does not exceed our metropolis and its suburbs, has parks, almost any one of which is larger than all ours together. And now we are met by the objection, when a measure of real public ntility and one in which the health of our citizens is so deeply concerned, is proposed, that it will increase our taxation to an excessive amount. But there is no use in pursuing this any farther, for it has already been con-

clusively answered, and it is, besides, a ques-

tion with which the Commissioners

public enterprise which has been undertaken by the people of this city since the introduction

The chief objection urged by the opponents

of the park is the excessive taxation to which

of the waters of the Croton river."

nothing to do. We sall again upon the Corporation Counsel again upon the Corpo ed, has volunteered his services to them with see compensation, to facilitate their labore-we call upon him to let us know what they are doing, and when they will let the public know what they have done.

A RAILWAY COMPANY PAID FOR KILLING Cows -A rather singular action for damages was decided in one of the Vermont County Courts recently. The parties were the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad Company against Thomas Nelson. The last-named individual owns cows, which being of a vagabond disposition, have a fancy for promenading on the railroad track. A train was thrown off in consequence, and the company sued the owner of the cows for damages. The Judge charged that he was liable, and that the plaintiffs could recover, if it was proved to the satisfaction of the jury that the cows caused the accident, and that he must prove that he had used ordipary care and vigilance to keep them out of the bighway. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for one hundred and fifty nine dollars damages and costs

This is a decision of some importance to railroad companies, as they have generally been obliged to pay for slaughtered cows, while in this case they actually recover damages-the owner of the beef having to pay the butcher. A great many accidents are caused by cattle on the railroad tracks, and all parties should be careful. The railroads should be fenced and provided with strong cattle guards at the crossings, while the owners of cattle should keep a sharp look out lest they lose them and become liable for damages at the

THE LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS— DEPARTURE OF SEGRETARY MARGY.
WASHINGTON, July 23, 1855.

The Judges of the Court of Claims are still engaged The Judges of the Cours of Chains are still engaged in the appointment of commissioners to take testimony. Applications from all parts of the Union have been very numerous. The list will be complete to morrow. The judges are all in excellent health, Judge Gilchrist havinges are all in excellent nearth, Sunge Otherhore, ing entirely recovered from his slight attack of diarrhore. Secretary Marcy left here to-day, fer Old Point Com-

ACTION FOR \$40,000 DAMAGES AGAINST THE CAPTAIN OF THE REVENUE OUTER JAMES CAMPBELL—PUBLIC SCHOOL EXHIBITION, ETC.

The Count Kanzinski, Hugh Lipp', A. Langlois and R. Rudelisus, who were recently acquitted of the charge of violating the neutrality laws, have commenced suits against Captain Clark, of the revenue cutter James Campbell, by whem they were brought to this port, for illegal cetention, and imprisened. They lay their damages at \$10,000 each. Captain Clark has been served

with process, but not arrested.

The annual exhibition of our free public schools took place to day, when the Franklin and city medals were distributed to a large number of deserving scholars. The school festival followed in Faneuil Hall, and the building was crewded with children and their parents.

Appropriate addresses were made by Hon. Edward Eve rett, Mayor Smith and others, after which a collation, music, dancing, &c., closed the exhibition, which was in every way agreeable and interesting.

Governor Reeder and the Kansas Legislature, CHICAGO, July 23, 1855.

Chicago, July 23, 1855.

A private letter from Kaneas states that Governo teeder informed the Legislature that he did not reco them as the Kansas Legislature, and would not meet them at Shawnee Mission.

Later from the Piams.

INDIAN DEFREDATIONS—ROBBENT GIBSON SHOT, ETC. Sr. Louis, July 23, 1855. We have dates from Fort Laramie to the 27th of June. Robert Gibson's train was attacked by Indians near Platte Head, and Gibson was abot. Another train had also been attached rear the same place, two of the company being wounded, and sixteen horses stolen.

Further from Mexico.

Baltimore, July 23, 1855.

New Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received.

The latest advices from the Rio Grande state that 2,500 revolutionists, under Vidauri, were marching upon Mata-moras. The government forces had fallen back upon Camargo, and it was thought a great battle

Mutiny and Bloody Assault at Sea

Boston, July 23, 1856.
The bark Kilby, Small, from New York for Quebec anchored in Nantasket roads this afternoon, in conse-quence of trouble on board. The mate, Mr. Wm Thampson, of New York, while ordering some coffee in the galley yesterday, off Cape Cod, was struck with an axe by the cock, three times, on the left temple, should-er and arm. He has been brought up to this city and placed in our hospital, his condition being very critical.

A steamer has been sent down to take off the cook, who had been placed in frons.

Reseuce from Jall.

A man named Kelly was arrested here last night for intoxication and placed in the jail, but during the night a party of men broke in the door and carried him off.

SCHOONER COLUMBUS ASHORE ON DEAL BEACH.

SANDY HOOK, July 23, 1855.

The schoener Columbus, Cerson, of Great Egg Harbor, from Plymouth, N. C., for New York, with a cargo of maval stores and shingles, is ashore on Deal Beach, and going to pieces. The cargo is all coming ashore. All hands were saved. She is uninsured.

SCHOONER MONTEZUMA IN DISTRESS.

PHILAPRIPHA, July 23, 1855.

The schooner Monterums, from New York for Richmond, Va., put into Great Egg Harbor on Sunday, with her masts sprung and leaking.

An Aged Man Surned to Death. PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23, 1855.

Mr. Brownell Slosum, of Portsmouth, R. I., aged about 0, was burned to death in his house on Sunday last.

Markets.

Markets.

Markets.

Markets.

The flow property of the state of 200 bbls. for the state of 2

Our Washington Correspondence.
Washington, July 21, 1855.

Mr. Dedge's First Desputch from Madrid—How the President Received it—A New Mode of Sottling our Spanish Difficulties—Highly Important Move of the Wealthy Cubans—A Petition to England and France to Secure Their Independence—The Terms Offered—What Will the United States Government Do?

Mr. Dedge, our new Minister at Madrid, has sent in his first demands handfalls.

his first despatch—official—which was received by the last arrival from Europe. It does not give satisfaction to the President or to Mr. Marsy. In his first interview with the Spanish Minister of State, after his reception by the Court, his appointment is referred to by the Span ish official as a fortunate incident, denoting the sarnest desire of the American government for a fair and impartiel settlement of the many questions of differences which have unhappily existed between the two governments. To bring a bout so desirable an object, and one so earnestly sought for by her Catholic Majesty's govern ment, the very modest proposition is made by the well-wishing minister of her Majesty, for a registry of all the complaints preferred by the United States against Spain, to be taken up in order, and after full examina-tion, to be disposed of, which disposition is to be regarded as binding upon both governments. In part, proposition has met with the accord of our minister, netwithstanding the repeated boastings of the Washing ton Union that our difficulties and misunderstandings

with the past policy of Spath in her relations with the Falted States is her present conduct! And so long as she is recogned in ner many deceptions with favor by an imbecile acministration, thus long will she continue to play her game of false-bod and premeditated ill faith tewards the American nation.

If I am rightly apprised—and I think I am—Mr. Dodge's instruct one were not copies from those which were given to Mr. Soule with the ever repeations to the two minure the amicable relations between the two countries." These instructions between the two countries. The countries is a series of the sand of the sand countries of the sand countries of the limit States the confidence of the sand population, and the wealth of Cuoa at this moment has made its arrangement to mo longer consider the United States as friends, but is determined to oppose her off-repeated indifference by offers which will shortly be made to both England and France, and which the United States will find it somewhat difficult to prevent these Powers from accepting That no mintake may arise as to the truth of tols matter, I would state that I have been shown a petition addressed to Great Bridain and France, soliciting their interference, and bearing over two hundred signatures of the most infloential and wealthy planters of Cuoa. The paper was shown to meet the paper was a bown to be presented.

The terms are to be toose that I have before stated—the acknowledgment of Cuoas Inpain and should France and E

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF MISS LOUISA PYNE,-Miss Louise as Zerbra in Auber's comic opers of "Fra Diavalo," was seized with a sudden hoarseness, owing to the very vari-able temperature of the day, and could not perform. The house would have been crowded, and the apology of the manager was received at the door by hundreds who remanager was received at the coor by nundreds whe re-gretted very much both the postponement of the piece and the cause of their disappointment. It is hoped that Miss Pyne's illness will be of short duration. Donna Valeria Gomes, who had announced a concert in the sa-loon, was much benefited by the circumstance, as a large number of Miss Pyne's admirers immediately went to hear the Spanish prima donna.

There is Comfost in the Thought—Knox has straw hats enough at his establishments, on the corner of Breadway and Fulton street, and at 533 Broadway, to supply every unfortunate individual in town who is now auffering, perspiring and growling beneath a black hat of last season. Tardy individuals, take comfort in the thought and repair to KNOX'S.

fort in the thought and repair to KNOX'S.

Large Sale of Honded Liquors.—The Attention of our readers is called to the great and peremptory suction sale of bonded liquors, to be made this day by AlbERT H NICOLAY, at his spacione salerooms, No 11 Bread street, at 11 o'clock, consisting of 2,500 cases St. Jallien superior claret, 700 cases Chateaux Margeaux do., 50 cases St. Estephe do., 150 cases Haut Bazac, 175 cases Haut Sauezne, 25 octaves Cogmac brandy (pale), 25 qr., octaves do., 23 half pipes do., 18 qr. pipes do., &c.; together with a lot of geauins imported Havans segars, also 25 dozes superior gennine ferman cologue. The whole to be sold in original packages, as imported and delivered from the bonded warehouse. All goods warranted to correspond with the sample. For further particulars see the advartisement of the auctioneer, in another column.

Brooklyne-Photographs.

Brooklyn.—Photographs, Cameo-Daguer rectypes, (original.) and daguerrectypes colored his miniatures. CHAS. H. WILLIAMSON, Artist, 249 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

Daguerreotypes for 25 cents.—Large Size, in colors, is a stride in the progress of art in America, not anticipated by the hundreds who restize the fact at the sky parlors of the Artists' Club. 289 Broadway.

The Art of Taking Photographs faught, to-The After whole size apparatus complete for some huncred dollars. WILLIA MEON INSTITUTE, 249 Fullon treet, Broonlys. Secondhand Planos ... One Secondhand T. Gil

bert & Co. moltan plano for \$210; one Nunns & Clerk for \$135; one Gleb & Jackson for \$12a; one Go. for \$11b; one for \$100, and one for \$30, at HORACE WATERS, 233 Broadway.

New Planos for \$150.—Horace Waters, 333 Broadway, is now prepared to furnish 6½ octave planos, with iron frames and circular scales, the interior work same as \$209. Instruments at the very low price of \$150. Case perfectly nest and plain, and planos warranted togive entire satisfaction

Hine Dress Coats.—The most Fashtonable coat of the reason, selling at EVANS' clothing warehouse at \$10. Also, check Marseilles suits at \$8 50; zephyr cassimere suits, \$10, &c., &c.

Ten Large Sales Rooms.-Largest Carpet establishment in the United States.-HIRAM ANDER.

Beauty and the Tollet .- The Attainment of personal teauty has been the sim of both sexes of the human race from the earliest periods of history. Holy wet often speaks with admiration of the comeliness of the personages, and it appears that Solomon, the wisest of the personages, and it appears that Solomon, the wisest of the personages, and it appears that Solomon, the wisest of the personages and it appears that Solomon, the wisest of the personages and in appears that the personages are also completely conscious that here indisence failed an heavy postery, conscious that he will be personage to dream the solomon that here indisence failed an heavy postery, considering the personage to the public simple and eavy formula, which would enable every one to make their own cosmetics, at a saving which will appear to the uniotisted aimost unredible. In preparing these formula M. D'Camsron brought to his aid an experience of sixten years as a practical performer; he consulted all the books which refer to the subject, and over three hundred private resipes not to be found in books. He determine to discard everything of an universal personage to the personage to the properies of but one or two of he associated in the personage to the personage to the properies of but one or two of the instruction of the personage to the personage to the properies of but one or two of the instruction of the personage to the perso

of tobacco.

Sold by M. D'CAMERON, 212 Columbia street, one
door from Atlantic, left side, Brooklyn, one minute's
walk from the South Perry; or forwarded by mail to any
part of the United States. Price \$1.